

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, Editor and Manager

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For President---1912 WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, Of Ohio.

OUR PATENT LAWS.

By a majority of one the United States supreme court has rendered a decision in the Dick patent case that gives the patentee of a mechanical invention absolute control over not only his own invention, but of the things used in connection with it. This judgment apparently gives the patentee the absolute right to say how and for what his invention shall be used, at what price it shall be sold, what supplies shall be used in working it, what their price shall be and who shall handle them. It cuts the ground from under the government's case against the United Shoe Machinery company, and probably also the case against the International Harvester company. As a full bench did not hear this case, the government will probably try to get a rehearing.

This judgment has brought about an immediate demand for amendment of the existing patent laws. As no constitutional question seems to be involved congress can override this judgment in that way, and Representative Littleton has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to that effect. While a patentee should be able to reap the full reward for his work, this case seems to give him profits from the sale of things that he did not discover or invent. In the Dick case the court holds that the purchaser of a Dick mimeograph cannot use any other ink than that supplied by the maker of the machine. Ink suitable for such printing was made long before this particular machine was invented. The inventor simply devised a printing or duplicating machine that made use of a well-known article in a particular way.

Our patent laws need amending in many respects, apart from the situation created by this decision. It is possible to patent a device and never put it on sale, or make it, or allow others to make it. The owners of a patent on a machine may hear that some inventor is working on another machine to do similar work and may patent or buy a patent on some device which will block their rival, and yet they may never make any use of this invention themselves.

Our patent laws do not compel manufacture or license to manufacture in this country, though this is the law in most other countries, and, in the case of Canada, has been the means of building up vast industries. The Canadian law provides that a patentee must cease to import within one year and must begin to manufacture, or offer rights to manufacture to others within two years after the patent is granted. Nearly all the harvesting machinery and sewing machines made in Canada up till recently were made from American models. Most of these machines were patented in Canada, but the inventors did not make them there and so lost their rights. This gave the Dominion several flourishing industries free from royalties.

More recently most of the large American makers of harvesting machinery, sewing machines, electrical machinery and so forth have established large plants in Canada to make their patented machines. Canada thus has a protective patent law as well as a protective tariff. Such law-making is more more logical than ours. We import large quantities of goods made in Germany under American patents, which are not made and which no one is allowed to make in the United States. German labor and capital get all the benefits of our archaic patent laws as far as the most important coal tar products are concerned, to mention a single instance.

The Canadian laws also compels the sale of or license to use a patented article or device at a reasonable price. The Canadian courts have always dealt liberally with the patentee, the main object being to prevent the tying up of patents to injure rival industries. Canada is used as an illustration of the way in which our patent laws could be improved for the benefit of industry because all American inventors and most manufacturers are familiar with these laws and can judge the results that would follow their adoption in this country. Many complaints have been made about Canadians and Germans stealing American patents. We might steal some of our own as well as those of others in a spirit of reciprocity. Also our patent laws and procedures might be simplified while congress is about it.

THE NEED OF BEING READY.

There is a class of men, a big majority of the people, who oppose every effort to enlarge the army, or to build warships, or to make warlike preparations for possible war; their reasons being the demoralization of military camps, the expense, the withdrawing of so many men from the industrial ranks and making of them consumers, while a great many on religious ground reason that as followers of the Prince of Peace it is a sin to do anything which leads men's minds to the contemplation of war.

None of these arguments are tenable. To be prepared for war is the most effective insurance possible against war. For instance, had the United States possessed in 1898 her present fleet, we should have had no war with Spain.

It will be remembered, too, that more of our soldiers in that war died in camps of diseases than all the killed and wounded numbered.

As to expense, one week of real war costs more than to prepare for a year of war; costs more in property, to say nothing of the cost in human life, which always follows, when untrained soldiers are hurried into arms, having no knowledge of war's requirements, and often placed under the command of men but little more competent than themselves.

The money cost of preparation is not serious, for the fields of labor are crowded and every cent expended that way is merely transferred from the treasury and distributed back into the general circulation of the country.

Possibly camps are demoralizing to young men, but young men, as a rule, are obliged to pass through that experience in one or another form, and while we would have a standing army only large enough to make a nucleus large enough for the volunteers to gather around in the event of a war; we certainly would have every young man given a year's military training as part of his education.

For such a training fits a young man for the duties before him vastly more than two extra years of ordinary schooling. It awakens his self-respect and self-assertion; it prepares him for contact with his fellow men; his hands and eyes are educated; his bearing is vastly improved, and moreover, he has taken on a respect for law that otherwise would never have seriously considered, and he, moreover will ever after have a reverence for native land a sense of his duties toward native land, that would not have come to him, perhaps for years, except for that training.

With a million of these young men always under training, and with the navy kept of respectable size, with no war possible on our part unless approved by the representatives of all the states in congress, would we not be practically secure against any future war?

The nations great and small would know that none of them had ought that we coveted, and at the same time that we were always prepared for war. Who would ever attack us under such conditions?—Goodwin's Weekly.

"DOC" WILEY IN A NEW ROLE.

The first impulse is to deplore the decision of Dr. Henry W. Wiley to quit the government service to join the staff of a leading magazine, but reflection shows that the public he has served with such fidelity and value by protecting it against the bad food sharks may be the considerable gainer by the change.

Certainly Wiley will. The marvel is that he has so long continued at a post under the discouraging conditions that beset him until public opinion forced a show-down and laid bare the almost frank partnership of the agricultural department with the crooked food poisoners. The finest tribute Wiley can have is to say that alone he fought these poisoners. In his new venture Wiley's exposures and advice will now be made without the trammel of official red tape and unfriendly association.

Congratulations are due in three directions: To Wiley on his new freedom; to the country, that will hear his useful voice oftener, and to the government, for which he established a high standard in one of the most important functions that his successors must conform to.

INSPIRED ARTICLES.

The Goldfield Tribune, in its Saturday issue, printed another inspired article regarding young Black, who was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, when it was agreed that it should be but two years. It says Black is a criminal; spent his mother's fortune, and abandoned his young wife whom he had inveigled into marriage. The sheriff's office in this city would of have been happy could they have made a hardened criminal out of Black, but they were compelled to eat crow in his case. They did not even know who young Black was or where he came from, etc., until they read of it in the Bonanza. The Tribune lies when it says young Black deserted his young wife, a card of thanks from her appearing in another column. The case of young Black and his treatment while in the county jail will be told at the proper time.

The Bonanza would like to ask the Tribune this question: "Is there any difference in the crime of forgery or high-grading, and if so, which is the more despicable?"

Mr. C. W. Post, of Postum fame, planned to make it rain at Santa Barbara, but the rain came without his incantations. As he reflects on his lost chance he softly murmurs: "There's a reason."

"An attorney sues for \$150 for two hours," is the heading in a newspaper. Some of them should be dipped in boiling oil for consuming that much time.

Congress seems in a humor to attack the baseball trust. Hope this attitude has no relation to a paucity of passes.

Colonist Tickets to Nevada Greatly Reduced

On Sale March 1st to April 15th,
Inclusive.



Chicago	\$37.15
St. Louis, New Orleans	36.15
Kansas City, Omaha,	
Houston	29.15
Denver Colorado Springs	29.15

From other points at correspondingly low fares.

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TONOPAH BLOCK BLDG.
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Nevada Day

March 27th

Pacific Land and Products
Show.

Goldfield to Los Angeles
and Return

\$27.60

Going March 23, 25 and 26
Good Ten Days

For Further Information Apply
D. ASPLAND, C. H. SHIRTZ,
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WALTER DRYSDALE
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THE PLACE

To Meet Your Friends
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Have a Pleasant Smile

BEST LINE OF GOODS

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TONOPAH HARDWARE CO.

Good, Standard, Staple Hardware and Household supplies at prices defying competition.

Extraordinary Bargains

In Stoves and Ranges
of the Best Known Makes

Nevada Day!

AT THE

PACIFIC LAND AND PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

Los Angeles, Calif., March 27th, 1912

EXCURSION RATES: MARCH 23, 25, 26

Goldfield to Los Angeles and Return - - - \$27.60

RETURN LIMIT 10 DAYS, Via

LAS VEGAS & TONOPAH R. R.

C. E. REDMAN, Traffic Manager, Goldfield.

Something New

"CRISCO"

BETTER - THAN - BUTTER

LOTHROP-DAVIS CO.

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The Tonopah Sewer and Drainage Co. wants a hundred new service connections. Prepare your sanitary conditions now. Get rid of the filth and disease-breeding germs before the hot weather comes. It may save the life of some member of your family. We will extend our mains anywhere and make your connection on very reasonable terms.

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..Groceries..

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FISH
POULTRY, ETC., IN SEASON.
TONOPAH NEVADA

FOR SALE—One new two-horse power Wagner 60-cycle, single phase, electric motor; starter and fixtures complete. Address B. Bonanza office.

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Best Show In Town
Picture or Act
EVERY HOUR

Music by Our Own
Orchestra at the
BIG CASINO

The Famous Schlitz Beer on Draught--Received by
CARLOAD DIRECT

USE OUR

VACUUM CLEANER

To exterminate dust and dirt. We deliver both ways free and show you how to operate it. Our charge is nominal, being only \$1.50 per day, or \$1.00 for a half a day.

AT THE NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER CO. OFFICE

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We Handle Only First-Class Nevada Beef
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